

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Black Flag, with Death's Skull and Crossbones, Floating Above the Belleguered City.

HORROR AT THE BRUTAL MENACE

Cevallos, "the Butcher," Threatens Death to the Captured.

TREVINO'S ARMY BEFORE MATAMOROS.

The Revolutionists Cutting Off Reinforcements from the Besieged.

THE DEFENCES OF MATAMOROS.

Trevino Confident of Capturing the City.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent in Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

Matamoros, Mexico, April 29, 1872. Via Brownsville, Texas, April 29, 1872. General Cevallos, now the Juarez commander in this city, is the same man who in 1869 took young and old men from their homes in Merida (capital of the State of Yucatan) and had them shot without trial. From the commission of that bloody deed he is called "the Butcher," and is consequently very much feared and detested by the people.

CEVALLOS THREATENS DEATH.

By his order a black flag, bearing a Death's skull and crossbones, has been raised, and is now flying from the fortifications of Matamoros. This demonstration is intended as a warning of the fate awaiting the revolutionists who should fall into the hands of Cevallos during the attack on the city.

INDIGNATION AT "THE BUTCHER'S" THREAT.

The brutal menace of "the Butcher" has called forth much indignation on the American side; and General McCook, the United States commander in Brownsville, has been entreated by American citizens, as well as Mexicans, to protest against it in the name of civilization. Apprehension is therefore felt that if the attacking army is successful they will show no quarter. General Cevallos considers himself, however, safe enough in casting this deadly defiance at the revolutionists; for, if beaten, he can flee to Brownsville and thus escape their vengeance, in case they should capture Matamoros.

THE DEFENCES OF MATAMOROS.

The city is defended by five bastion forts, which are connected by strong parapets enclosing the city, with their flanks on the river. There are lunettes, about one hundred yards in the rear, situated at intervals between the forts. The names of the forts are Para de Monterrey, Iturbide and San Fernando on the right, and Torvates on the left. The city is defended by a combined force of regulars, National Guard and police, numbering in all 1,500 men. The citizens are acting as police.

TREVINO'S ARMY OF INVESTMENT.

Despatches have been received showing that Trevino's revolutionary camp is five leagues distant from Matamoros. He will set his army in motion to-night and be before the city to-morrow. General Trevino expresses confidence in his ability to capture the place. He has 4,000 men and twelve guns ready for the attack on the fortifications.

CUTTING OFF REINFORCEMENTS.

A small force of revolutionists are near Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. They intend to capture that place to-morrow, and hold it to prevent the arrival at Matamoros of more government reinforcements by the steamer Tobasco, which is now expected, and upon which the Juaristas partly depend for the defence of the city. General Trevino expects to capture the troops on board of her if she should attempt to land there. For this purpose he will send an additional force to Bagdad to-morrow.

TREVINO'S REAR SECURE.

Trevino has received despatches saying that he need have no fear of the enemy in the rear, as the revolutionary force commanded by General Pedro Martinez is beyond Saltillo, holding the Juaristas in check and preventing their coming to the rescue of the garrison of Matamoros. A large part of the Juarista troops is, moreover, engaged in keeping down the Lordistas, who threaten a formidable rising, and cannot, therefore, be spared for active warfare against the revolutionists.

FUGITIVES FROM MATAMOROS.

Brownsville the Refuge of Women, Children and Revolutionists from the Besieged City.

GENERAL MCCOOK'S PRECAUTIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BROWNSTOWN, TEXAS, April 29, 1872.

The city is overflowing with women and children from Matamoros, and revolutionary sympathizers who have been expelled by General Cevallos.

General McCook is picketing on the banks

of the river, to preserve and enforce neutrality and to receive armed bands who should take refuge on this side. The citizens on the border have organized themselves into an extra police force, in anticipation of a large influx of marauders.

SKIRMISHING GOING ON—RUMORED PROCLAMATIONS OF TAMPIO AND THREAT AGAINST TREVINO'S REAR.

Matamoros, April 29, 1872. Skirmishing has been going on between Trevino's men and Trevino's advance all day, and the wounded are being brought in. The enemy is not in full force.

It is rumored that the city of Tampico has pronounced for the revolutionists. It is also rumored that Generals Carriellos and Ochoa are at Linares with a strong column of government troops advancing to attack Trevino in the rear.

These reports, however, need confirmation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Earl Russell's Motion for an Address to the Crown of England.

Postponement of the Parliamentary Action—The American Reply to the Granville Note and Its First Effect—Canadian Interests in the Treaty of Washington.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

It is probable that Lord Russell's address, calling upon Her Majesty's government to instruct the British arbitrator at Geneva to withdraw from the Board of Arbitration until the claims for consequential damages are abandoned by the American government, will not be presented in the House of Lords to-night, as the answer to Earl Granville's second note has just been received.

That the receipt of the Washington note was looked for with great anxiety will be learned from the fact that during the session of the House of Lords to-night Earl Granville, in reply to an inquiry from the Marquis of Salisbury, said during a recent visit at the residence of the American Minister he was informed by Mr. Schenck that the reply of the American government to the British note of March 20 with regard to consequential damages had not yet been received, but was momentarily expected to arrive.

Earl Russell's Motion Postponed.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

In the House of Lords to-night notice was given of the further postponement of Earl Russell's motion for an address to the Crown on the subject of cessation of the arbitration proceedings in Geneva to the 6th of May.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON

Canadian Dominion Interests in the International Instrument.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, gave notice that he should to-morrow ask the government whether it could produce the correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Office and the Canadian government with relation to the Treaty of Washington.

Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Mr. Jenkinson, said the imperial government had agreed to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 sterling for the construction of a railway to the Pacific, providing Canada should accept the Washington Treaty.

The Consequential Damages Claim Said to be Abandoned.

TORONTO, April 29, 1872.

The Globe this morning publishes a despatch from its special correspondent in Ottawa, stating that Sir John A. Macdonald has received a cable despatch from Sir John Rose, stating that the American government has abandoned the claims for consequential damages.

ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Cartmen on Strike and Trade Seriously Interrupted.

May Day on 'Change and Settling Day in Thread-needle Street—Lord Zetland Invalided—Naval Appointment for Malta—The Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

Two thousand cartmen in Liverpool have struck work, and all business on the docks and in the warehouses of that town is interrupted in consequence. Upwards of one thousand Liverpool laborers are thrown out of employment by the action of the cartmen.

MAY DAY CULTURE AND EVERY DAY MATERIALISM ON 'CHANGE.

Wednesday, May Day, will be observed as a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Wednesday is also the regular settling day of the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange will be closed as usual during the day on that account.

THE EARL OF ZETLAND INVALIDED.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT TO A SAILOR LAND SERVANT.

Rear Admiral Ingerfield, at present naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed second officer in command of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, and will have under his charge the management of the Malta dockyard.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Five thousand three hundred and eleven bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

AUGUSTA AND VICTORIA.

Visit of the Empress of Germany to the Queen of England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

Her Majesty the Empress Augusta, of Germany, who left Berlin to-day for England, will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The Empress will visit London next week.

MISS NELLIE GRANT.

The President's Daughter Arrived in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 29, 1872.

Miss Nellie Grant and party arrived in Paris to-day and lodged at the Hotel de Meurice.

SPAIN.

Several Smart Actions Between the Contending Forces in Arms.

Victory with Variable Results—Clerical Aid to the Carlists—Radical Revolutionary Political Leaders Wavering in their Allegiance to the People—Serrano Zorrilla in Command of a Royalist Army Column—Publicans and Progressists Pronouncing for the Monarchy—Don Carlos Not Visible to the Insurrectionists.

Don Carlos' Proclamation and Patriotic Resolution.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 29, 1872.

Forty Carlists yesterday appeared at the town of Atan, in the province of Guipuzcoa, and surrendered to the troops stationed there.

The government forces occupying the town of Vittoria, capital of the province of Alava, yesterday attacked a band of the insurgents near that place and took sixty prisoners.

The troops now in pursuit of the Carlist bands throughout the kingdom are very active. The spirit of the army generally is excellent.

SERRANO'S COMMAND AND AMARU'S MILITARY ARDOR.

Marshal Serrano commences active operations in Navarre to-day, setting out with a strong column of troops from Tafalla, twenty-two miles from Pampelona.

It is said that the King insists on taking actual command of the army.

OPERATIONS IN SARAGOSSA.

Official reports say that no band of rebels remains in the province of Saragossa.

CLERICAL CONSOLATION FOR THE INSURGENTS.

It is learned from the prisoners captured that each band of insurrectionists has a priest at its head or among its officers.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT—RADICAL AID TO MONARCHISM.

Everywhere throughout the country the republicans and progressists are announcing their intention to support the government in the present troubles.

Señor Zorrilla, the well known radical, is in command of a column of government troops in the province of Navarra, and the appointment of Señor Zorrilla to this command has had a good effect upon a large number of persons who wavered in their support of the government.

REPAIRING DAMAGES AND RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION.

A despatch from Bayonne reports that communication by rail and telegraph between that city and Madrid, which was severed yesterday, has been re-established.

Where is Don Carlos?

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

A despatch from Paris to the London Times says Don Carlos is not in Spain, but the governments of both that country and France know exactly where he is.

Proclamation from the Patriotic Don.

MADRID, April 29, 1872.

A proclamation signed by Don Carlos is circulating in this city. In it the Pretender exclaims, "Thank God, I am once more permitted to kiss the sacred soil of my country and be again among Spaniards." He earnestly appeals to the people to rise in arms, and declares he will deliver Spain or die in the attempt.

French Neutrality—Executive and Regimental Caution.

PARIS, April 29, 1872.

An official decree has been issued warning all Frenchmen against participating in the insurrectionary movement in Spain, and providing heavy penalties for all violations of the decree.

Colonel Charette, formerly of the Papal service, has engaged to keep the ex-Pontifical soldiers now in France from taking up arms for either side in the struggle.

Interruption of the Spanish Iron Trade.

PARIS, April 29, 1872.

The iron miners of Somo and Royston, in the Basque Provinces of Spain, having joined the Carlist insurrection, all mining operations are suspended.

Two hundred English vessels now at Bilbao are unable to obtain cargoes of ore, and will be compelled to return home empty.

FRANCE.

Government Grief After the War with Prussia—Capitalizing Generals Ordered for Court Martial—Execution of Communists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 29, 1872.

In consequence of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the capitulations of French towns and fortresses during the late war the government has determined to put two or three generals, who are censured by the Commission, on trial before a court martial.

EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS.

Gertion, convicted of participating in the slaughter of the hostages under the Commune, will be shot at Statory to-morrow morning.

Blangui has been sentenced to transportation for life.

GERMANY.

A Prince's Return From a Personal Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 29, 1872.

Prince Frederick Charles has returned from his tour in Southern and Southeastern Europe.

BAEZ'S BROTHER.

His Arrival in Porto Rico—His News from Hayti.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, April 29, 1872.

Governor Baez, brother of President Baez of St. Domingo, has arrived here. He brings the news that ex-Minister Pedro Ricard, who joined the Spaniards during their occupation, has returned to the island.

Governor Baez also brings advice from Hayti that on the 18th instant the government troops defeated a small band of insurgents near Port-au-Prince.

THE VOLCANIC AND EARTHQUAKE.

The Fiery Visitation from Vesuvius and the Recent Upheaval of the Earth at Antioch.

Grandeur of the Flame of the Burning Mount and Sad Consequences of the Convulsion in the East—Naples Still in Alarm—Extraordinary Atmospheric Phenomena—Danger of Famine from Loss of Crops—Suffering at the Seats of Paul's Missionary Labor—Crime Rampant in the Ashes of the Volcano.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NAPLES, April 29, 1872.

The view of Mount Vesuvius from the city is now the grandest that has been witnessed since the year 1811.

Here in the city the Bourse has closed, and business is almost entirely suspended.

The Neapolitans use umbrellas to protect them from the falling ashes.

Rain is badly wanted, as the crops are suffering from drought.

As the worst is now believed to be over the anxiety of the people has considerably lessened.

FALLING HUMANITY CORRUPT IN FACE OF THE FIRE.

Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people of the towns which were threatened with destruction to take whatever goods they could find, and the government has been compelled to order troops to those places to prevent the stealing of abandoned property, all Vesuvius.

Opening of a Fearful Morning and Advance of a Day of Alarm.

NAPLES, April 29—Morning.

A sound as of thunder accompanies the discharges from Mount Vesuvius.

The wind is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. The ashes are falling in the streets like snow, and have already reached a depth of two or three inches.

The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh eruptions have opened, and the lava has ceased flowing.

Sand, Craters and Stones Vomited from the Craters—Lightning and Thunder Accompanying the Intra-Montane Convulsion.

NAPLES, April 29—P. M.

Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning.

The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano, and the quakings of the mountain are more violent and frequent.

The thunder is continuous.

Burning cinders, stones and scorie are falling fast and thick in the town of Massa di Somma, which is entirely deserted.

The Earthquake in Syria and its Sad Consequences—Suffering and Consolation at the Scene of Paul's Mission.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

Particulars of the late earthquake in Syria, which caused such a terrible loss of life, are now coming to hand.

It appears that the fatalities were not the greatest in the city of Antioch, as the first despatch intimated, but were heavier in the country in the vicinity of that city.

A letter from Antioch, under date of the 4th of April, says:—"The American Protestant Church was severely injured, and four of the American community were killed. All the members of the families of the missionaries are safe. The number of persons killed in the city of Antioch is less than three hundred, but it is known that sixteen hundred people in the surrounding towns and country, where the shocks were as severe, if not greater than here, were killed, and this number may be increased. The distress of the people will be only temporary, as the crops and prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate."

PRESS PRAISE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MISSION DUTY OF PAUL.

The correspondents of the London papers praise Rev. Mr. Powers, an American missionary, for his assiduity in administering to the relief of the afflicted people.

NEW ZEALAND.

Colonial Postal Contract for Mail Conveyance by Way of America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 29, 1872.

The Postmaster General of New Zealand telegraphs to the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of Great Britain, that he has concluded a satisfactory partnership between the colonies of Victoria and New Zealand for the transportation of the English mails for Australia by way of San Francisco.

NO ARMS FOR THE CUBANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 29, 1872.

The importation of arms and ammunition by private parties has been prohibited by the authorities.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the next twenty-four hours.

The barometer is highest over the New England and middle Atlantic States. Clear and partially cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds continue over the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern States; cloudy and threatening weather from the lower Missouri valley to the lower lakes and northward, with rain and easterly to southerly winds.

Probabilities.

Falling barometer will prevail on Tuesday from the Lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic, with clear and partially cloudy weather over the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern States, and easterly to southerly winds.

Cloudy weather, with rain from the Ohio valley to the upper lakes and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States; brisk and possibly high winds are probable for the upper lakes and extend to the lower lakes; clearing weather and northwesterly winds for the Northwest.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1871. 1872.

8 A. M. 50 50 9 P. M. 57 71

9 A. M. 50 50 10 P. M. 55 68

10 A. M. 54 64 11 P. M. 55 63

12 A. M. 53 61 12 P. M. 55 60

Average temperature yesterday 58.9°

Average temperature for corresponding day last year 79.9°

CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB.

First Day of the Spring Meeting.

The Beauty and Fashion of Memphis in Attendance.

THREE INTERESTING CONTESTS

Blind Tom the Winner of the Sweepstakes Hurdle Race, Cape Race the Trial Stakes and Eucher the Handicap Sweepstakes.

GRAND COCKING MAIN ON THE TRACK.

MEMPHIS, April 29, 1872.

Immediately after the termination of the brilliant and successful inauguration meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, at New Orleans, the movement of horses and racing men northward by means of that gigantic stream, the Mississippi, began forthwith, and for several days many of them have been crowded in this fine city for the third annual meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, which opened its gates this morning. The racing reunion of Tennessee promises to be the most interesting ever held within its borders.

The programme is a good and liberal one, as is always the case in this section, and arrangements for the event have been in progress on an extensive scale for several months, and everything seems favorable for capital sport and a large and fashionable daily attendance.

THE COMMODIOUS GROUNDS

are in the order, and like most of the racing tracks in the South, radiant in exquisite beauty of plants and flowers. These, with tastefully cut shrubbery, are no small attraction in their spring raiment, as they delight the senses of all visitors.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many important improvements, looking alike to the beauty of the course and its surroundings and the convenience of spectators, have been made since the last meeting. The buildings and fences appear in a new dress of paint, wearing an aspect of neatness and freshness that is very enlivening. The accommodations for ladies are on a liberal scale, and no doubt will more than ever before meet with much approbation. New stands for the judges and other officials have been erected and additional stables constructed for the comfortable keeping of the horses.

PLAN OF ADMISSION.

There has been quite an important change in the arrangements for the admission to the course. The popular plan is the \$2 badge, which secures transportation to and from the Fair Grounds by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and all the privileges of the course. Trains are run at brief intervals throughout the day, ensuring rapid transportation. Another form of ticket, which secures the same railway facilities and a place on the public stand, is fixed at the nominal sum of fifty cents. These all classes are accommodated and persons of all ranks provided for.

A NEW FEATURE.

A rather new feature on the fair grounds is promised, and will be part of each day's amusement—that is, important, which disputes which, by arrangement of the club, will have countenance daily before the races. A commodious pit has been erected and covered by a large roof, and the